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und der keltischen Sprachen. Seine Sammlungen bilden einen wertvollen Grundstock zu einem zukünftigen etymologischen Wörterbuch der germanischen Sprachen. Alles in allem genommen, hat sich der Verfasser durch sein Buch, dessen Benutzung durch ausführliche Wortverzeichnisse am Schluss erleichtert wird, würdig des klangvollen Namens, den er trägt, und der Schule, die er genossen — die Arbeit ist Professor Johannes Schmidt gewidmet — in die Wissenschaft eingeführt.

FELIX SOLMSEN.

Bonn, April, 1897.

Latin Manuscripts, an Elementary Introduction to the Use of Critical Editions for High School and College Classes.

By Harold W. Johnston, Ph.D. Scott, Foresman, & Co.: Chicago, 1897.

THE aim and scope of this book were determined, according to the preface, by the fact that even in high school classes questions frequently arise calling for at least an elementary knowledge of palæography and criticism. Indeed, a scholarly use of critical editions presupposes acquaintance with the general fortunes of manuscripts and the interior of a text-editor's workshop. Such an introduction to these philological disciplines must necessarily be elementary; it will have to be confined to an outline, which may, of course, if adequate to the subject-matter, render valuable assistance also to the more advanced student in getting his bearings on entering upon the professional study of Latin Philology.

And to the student of Germanic Philology as well. Training in philological criticism is an essential element in his professional education no less than in that of the student of Latin. And if, owing to various causes, the invention of printing for example, textual criticism holds a less central position, while individual criticism is found to be more limited in scope, and conjectural criticism on the whole less frequently in danger of becoming picturesque guesswork than is the case in Latin, the underlying principles are the same. Equally desirable, if not always so indispensable, is a knowledge of Latin Palæography, an introduction to which is at the same time an introduction to mediæval Latin sources of various sorts, to Germanic manuscripts, to the study of Runic and modern alphabets, and so on.

The mere mention, moreover, of such names as Lachmann and Moritz Haupt, reminds one sufficiently how closely the younger art of criticism is linked historically to the older, and of how much it owes to the latter. A special reason for calling the attention of the American student of Germanic Philology to Professor Johnston's handbook lies in the fact that a treatise in English approaching palæography and criticism — and hermeneutics — from the Germanic side is still a long-felt want. The beginner, whose knowledge of modern German is not always what it should be, will, therefore, extend a hearty welcome to everything that promises to facilitate orientation before entrance upon the study of such discussions of these subjects as Paul's *Methodenlehre* (*Grd.*, Vol. I.), Elze's *Grundriss der Englischen Philologie*, or Arndt's *Lateinische Schrift* (*P. Grd.*, Vol. I.), and Wattenbach's *Schriftwesen im Mittelalter*. In this connection should be mentioned Professor Hempl's excellent chapter on the German Alphabet in his *German Orthography and Phonology*, Ginn & Co., 1897.

The ground to be covered naturally divides itself into three parts : The History of Manuscripts, The Science of Palæography, The Science of Criticism. The first, which is very properly treated with greater fulness than either of the other two, gives an account, in four chapters, of the making of manuscripts, *volumina*, and *codices*, of the publication and distribution of books in ancient Rome, of their varying fates until the invention of printing made secure what had not been lost, and of the care and keeping of extant manuscripts in the libraries of Europe. Lists are also given of the most important collections and *editiones principes*. In Part II Professor Johnston gives a sketch of the differentiation and uses of styles of writing from the ancient Latin majuscules to the reintroduction of the Caroline minuscules by the Humanists, and then discusses and illustrates the errors of scribes, which are classified as unavoidable, intentional, and accidental. Part III introduces the student to the methodology of criticism, textual and individual.

The text of Parts I and II is interspersed with well-selected and well-executed illustrations more or less familiar ; special mention must be made of the sixteen excellent facsimile plates judiciously distributed over the work, and carefully described at the close. One of them, a page of the *Codex Romanus* of Catullus, discovered by Professor W. G. Hale, is here published for the first time ; the others, representing one or more manuscripts each of Cæsar, Cicero,

Horace, Sallust, Terence, and Vergil, are from Chatelain's *Paléographie des Classiques Latins* (Paris, 1884, fol.).

The first thing the reader is likely to notice is the union of good taste, good sense, and good workmanship, shown in the external make-up. Paper and typography are above reproach, the margin has been left generously wide, everything pertaining to mechanical arrangement is of a kind to make reference easy and reading a pleasure. Attractive externally, this manual, all things considered, more than realizes the promise held out by the modest sub-title with reference to substance. The material has been selected with the judgment of one who knows whereof he speaks, and with the pedagogical tact of a good teacher. The parts are well put together; the lines of the sketch meet. Simplicity and lucidity have generally been secured without loss of scholarly precision. By no means the least noteworthy characteristic is the concreteness due to skill in setting forth principles and methods by describing processes.

That the treatment is not uniform in this respect, and that some chapters become rather statistical here and there, *e.g.* the chapter on 'Errors of the Scribes,' can hardly be considered a fault in view of the legitimate secondary purpose of the book, to serve also as an outline for supplementary university lectures.

The same purpose, however, would have amply justified fuller references to authorities. To be sure, some of the most important sources of information are mentioned in the preface — not Wattenbach, however; others are referred to in the text, where attention is called also to the bibliographies in Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*. Nevertheless, more should have been done in this direction. Nor would classified lists of references at the end of each chapter have been at all out of keeping, in this case, with the more immediate purpose or with the nature of the subject-matter. They might stimulate and assist the teacher at least, and if they should happen to emphasize the necessity of a knowledge of German or French, so much the better for the college student. He needs to have this necessity brought home to him before it is too late.

Another criticism, of a similar nature, applies to the subject of hermeneutics. Are students and teachers of Latin so familiar with the meaning and principles of interpretation that the latter can be disposed of almost incidentally? Such statements as, 'When therefore we take offense at a certain reading, it may well be that our knowledge of general usage or of the author's peculiar usage is at

fault, and not the traditional text,' do not really tell the student where interpretation ends and textual criticism begins. He must know more definitely just what is implied in such knowledge, and what has to be done in order to possess it. Besides, textual criticism is not a purely mechanical art. Greater stress should have been laid on this, that the would-be critic must first have read, thought, and felt his way into his author, must have reproduced him, as it were, within himself.

In a few instances, and these mainly collateral, misapprehension of the author's meaning is not only possible but probable; as, for example, in the case of this cavalierly unphilological reference to the origin of the Romance languages: 'During this time Latin ceased to be a spoken language; inflections were neglected, syntax ignored, sounds modified, and Spanish, French, and Italian began to be' (p. 42). Equally misleading is the statement that the copying of the manuscripts of Latin authors, during the dark ages, 'was purely mechanical, a treadmill process,' the sole purpose being 'to keep the mind from carnal thoughts' (p. 43). The paragraphs dealing with the dark ages stand in need of a revision.

The origin of the half-uncials is not explained by saying that they 'represent the last efforts of the book hand to differentiate itself from the improved business hand of the time' (p. 70). By the way, would it not have been worth while, in connection with the reference to the 'Irish hand,' to call attention to the part played by Anglo-Saxon missionaries in the development of the half-uncial?

A qualifying word is needed in this sentence: 'Martial's first book . . . was sold at thirty cents, fifty cents, and one dollar' (p. 31).

On 'Quill-pens are first mentioned by Isidorus' (p. 17), see Arndt, *P. Grd.*, I. 255.

On page 23, Fig. 4 (misprint for 6) should be dated.

Would it not have been advisable to say a few words somewhere concerning the use to be made of this book in high school and college classes? The members of such classes can obviously not be regarded as prospective philologists in the narrower sense. In fact, if the gain to the student were likely to be limited even largely to ability to understand the notes in critical editions for school use, it would be contrary to the aim of secondary education not to defer the elucidation of such notes. Liberal culture no doubt includes a certain familiarity with the ways and means of obtaining results, but the emphasis should not be shifted prematurely to the instruments of

technical scholarship. Fortunately, the use of this volume can be recommended especially for its cultural value. It will help the student to lay hold of human life in ancient Roman days, and will give him a new kind of interest in the text he is studying. Instead of remaining a thing unrelated in time or space, the book in his hand has become intimately associated with the vicissitudes of the higher interests of mankind. He cannot help but realize that the Roman past has had a great deal to do with his present. Points of connection with the beginnings of modern literatures will at least be suggested to him, perhaps also the inquiry whether only Latin scholars make use of the principles and methods of palæography and criticism. If he does not look forward to philology as a life pursuit, he will at least have gained a truer estimate of the services rendered by scholarship to civilization; if he does, the transition to the university point of view can easily be made.

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The Sources of Spenser's Classical Mythology. By Alice Elizabeth Sawtelle, Ph.D. (Yale). Silver, Burdett, & Co.: New York, Boston, Chicago, 1896. Pp. 128.

THERE are at present various indications of a Spenser revival, and this is well. For, in a generation which professes to be Romantic in its tastes, the half-knowledge hitherto grudgingly vouchsafed to the most intensely poetical of all the Elizabethans has been a distressing paradox, not to say a reproach. Miss Sawtelle's book is, within its limits, a generous and praiseworthy effort to facilitate the study of her author. As far as I have been able to examine it, her treatment is both full and accurate.

In arrangement the book is an alphabetical lexicon, ranging from 'Acheron' to 'Zephyrus.' By a skilful use of cross-references Miss Sawtelle is able to treat certain subjects with reasonable coherence. Thus, 'Actæa,' 'Euagore,' 'Euarna', etc., are referred to 'Nereids.' Other features of arrangement evince an orderly no less than a scholarly mind. In brief, one does not often meet with a book so thoroughly adapted to its specific object.

From Professor Cook's Prefatory Note the reader will learn that the book was undertaken as a Yale doctoral thesis. Objections have